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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/660,040	09/10/2003	Paul K. Johnson	000465	5795

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EXAMINER	
NGUYEN, DAVID Q	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2681	

DATE MAILED: 11/02/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/660,040	JOHNSON, PAUL K.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	David Q. Nguyen	2681	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *06 September 2005*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-33* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-33* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-32 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-7 and 10-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stillman et al. (US 2004/0258234 A1) in view of Kamada (US 2002/0123336 A1).

Regarding claims 1,13 and 25, Stillman et al. disclose a method for inputting data into a predetermined directory of a wireless device, wherein the wireless device is in communication with a server through a wireless communication network and a computing device, comprising the steps of: receiving a custom data locator request from the wireless device or sending a custom data locator request to the server (see page 1, par. 0007 and page 2, par. 0016; fig. 4, steps 410, 415 and 420); retrieving a custom data from a database directory, the custom data being associated with the custom data locator request (see page 2, par. 0016; fig. 4, step 425 and 430); receiving a download request from the wireless device (see par. 0017); receiving a custom data download inquiry from the server (see par. 0016-0017); sending a download request to the server (see par. 0016-0017); and transmitting the custom data to the wireless device (see par. 0016-0017; fig. 4, step 435). Stillman et al. does not mention wherein the custom data is stored in the

pre-determined directory on the wireless device. However, Kamada discloses the custom data is stored in the pre-determined directory on the wireless device (see par. 0064 and 0085, fig. 2; 107). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Kamada to Stillman et al so that the subscriber does not need to use directory assistance the next time the subscriber needs that number.

Regarding claims 21, Stillman et al. disclose an apparatus for receiving a custom data from a server via a wireless communication network and storing the custom data in a predetermined directory in the apparatus, comprising: means for transmitting an identification of a custom data to the server (see par. 0016); means for receiving a custom data download inquiry from the server (see par. 0017); means for sending a custom data download request to the server (see par. 0017); means for receiving the custom data from the server (see par. 0016; fig. 4, step 435); Stillman et al. does not mention means for storing the custom data in a predetermined directory. However, Kamada discloses means for storing the custom data in a predetermined directory (see par. 0064 and 0085, fig. 2; 107). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Kamada to the method of Stillman et al so that the subscriber can use information or phone number the next time.

Regarding claim 23, Stillman et al. in view of Kamada disclose a wireless device that selectively communicates with an assistance server across a wireless network, the wireless device selectively receiving a custom data from a server via a wireless communication network and storing the custom data in a predetermined directory in the apparatus, transmitting an

identification of a custom data to the server, receiving a custom data download inquiry from the server, sending a custom data download request to the server, receiving the custom data from the server, and storing the custom data in a predetermined directory (see explanation in claims 1,13 and 21).

Regarding claims 2-7,15-17 and 30-32, the method of Stillman et al in view of Kamada also discloses the custom data locator request includes an identification for a destination party (see par. 0016 of Stillman); wherein the identification is a name (see par. 0016-0017 of Stillman); wherein the identification is an address (see par. 0016-0017 of Stillman); wherein the identification is an electronic mailing address (see par. 0033 of Stillman); wherein the custom data is a telephone number, and further comprising the step of connecting the wireless device with the telephone number (see par. 0016-0017 of Stillman).

Regarding claim 10, the method of Stillman et al in view of Kamada comprising a predetermined directory is created on the wireless device when the custom data is received at the wireless device (see par. 0064 and 0085, fig. 2; 107 of Kamada).

Regarding claims 11-12, the method of Stillman et al in view of Kamada comprises mention receiving a caller ID associated with the wireless device; and sending a download inquiring to the wireless device; and recording a charge associated with the download request to an account associated with the wireless device (see par. 0083 of Kamada).

Regarding claims 14 and 28, the method of Stillman et al in view of Kamada further comprises the step of sending an identification of a destination party to the server (see par. 0007 and fig. 4 of Stillman).

Regarding claims 18 and 29, the method of Stillman et al in view of Kamada further comprises the step of requesting to connect to the destination party via the wireless communication network after receipt of custom data (see fig. 4 and 5 Stillman et al).

Regarding claim 20, the method of Stillman et al in view of Mallart also discloses the step of sending a custom data locator request to the server occurs from a resident application at the wireless device (see page 1, par. 0007 and page 2, par. 0016 of Stillman).

Regarding claims 19, 22, 24 and 33, the apparatus and wireless device of Stillman et al in view of Kamada further discloses creating an entry in the predetermined directory for the custom data (see par. 0064 and 0085, fig. 2 of Kamada).

Regarding claim 26, Stillman et al. disclose an apparatus for receiving a custom data from a server via a wireless communication network and storing the custom data in a predetermined directory in the apparatus, comprising: a wireless telephone interface that transmits an identification of a custom data and a custom data download request to the server and receives a custom data download inquiry and a custom data from the server (see explanation in claims 1,13 and 21). Stillman does not disclose a controller that controls the wireless telephone interface and a custom data directory wherein the custom data is stored by the controller. However, Kamada discloses a controller that controls the wireless telephone interface (see par. 0064 and 0085, fig. 2 of Kamada) and a custom data directory wherein the custom data is stored by the controller (see par. 0064 and 0085, fig. 2 of Kamada). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Kamada to Stillman et al so that the subscriber does not need to use directory assistance the next time the subscriber needs that number.

Regarding claim 27, Stillman et al. in view of Kamada disclose a computer readable medium on which is stored a computer program for receiving a custom data from a server via a wireless communication network and storing the custom data in a predetermined directory in a computing device, the computer program comprising instructions, which when executed by the computing device performs the steps of: transmitting an identification of a custom data to the server; receiving a custom data download inquiry from the server; sending a custom data download request to the server; receiving the custom data from the server; and storing the custom data in a predetermined directory (see explanation in claims 1,13,21 and 26).

3. Claims 8-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stillman et al. (US 2004/0258234 A1) in view of Kamada (US 2002/0123336 A1) and further in view of Wilson et al. (US 2004/0203903 A1).

Regarding claims 8-9, the method of Stillman et al in view of Mallart does not comprise wherein the custom data is geographical directions a street address. However, Wilson et al. disclose the custom data is geographical directions a street address (see par. 0055 and 0091). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teaching of Wilson et al. to the method of Stillman et al in view of Kamada in order to help subscribers to get directions of destinations as desired.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David Q. Nguyen whose telephone number is 571-272-7844. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30AM-5:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, JOSEPH H. FEILD can be reached on (571)272-4090. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

DN

David Nguyen

JOSEPH FEILD
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER